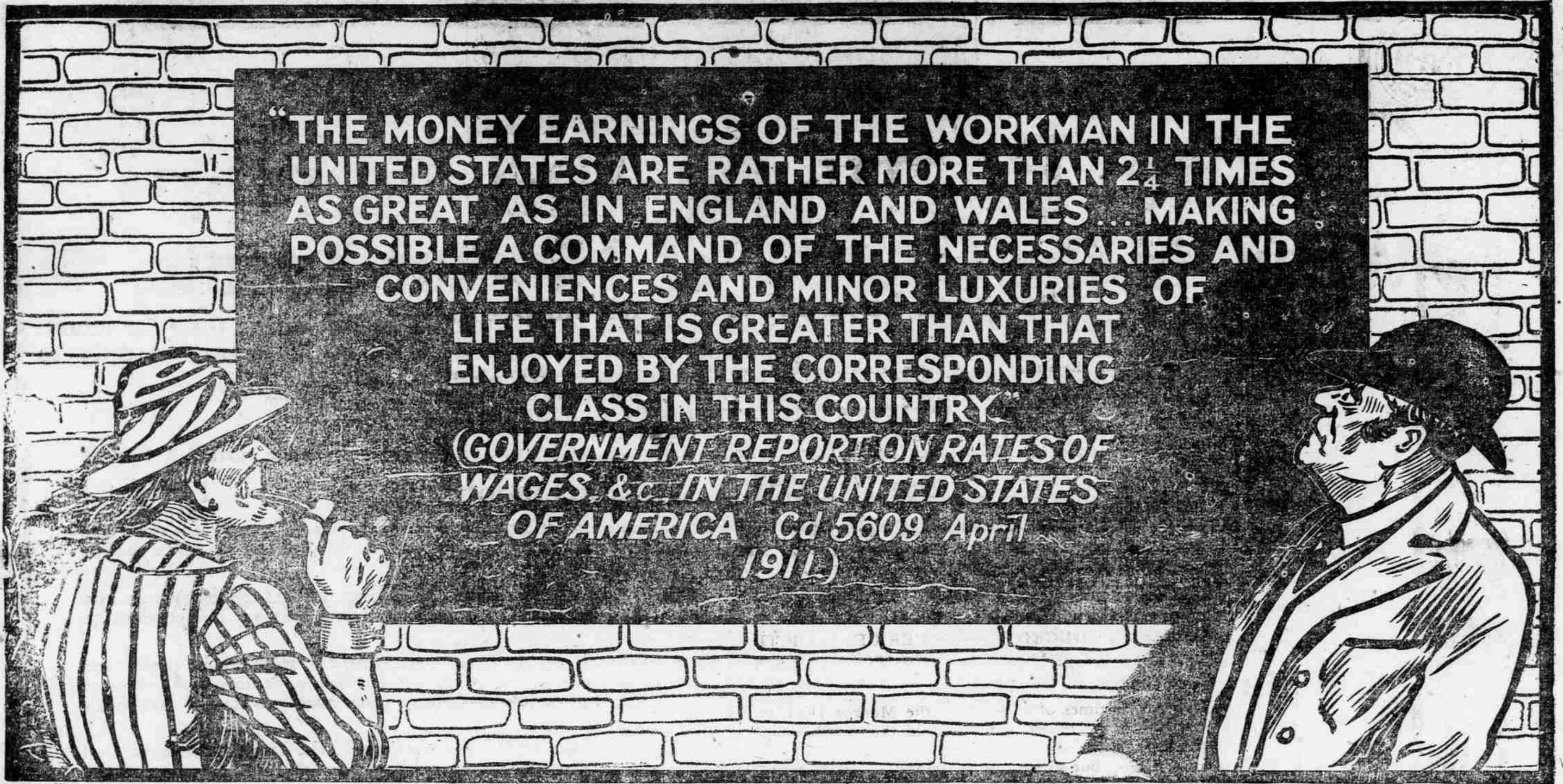


Vote for Hughes

Below is a reproduction of a poster received in the United States Thursday, November 2, 1916. It is published by The Tariff Reform League of London. It tells its own story. If any man is in doubt as to how he should vote, let him look at the Englishman's face and read his words.

WAGES UNDER PROTECTION



AMERICAN WORKMAN: "Yes, Cousin, that's what the tariff does for me."

BRITISH WORKMAN: "Well I'm blown! And to think I've been voting FREE TRADE!"

PRESENT NO ORDINARY SITUATION

Times are Thick With Portent and Big With Promise, Said Rev. Edward S. Worcester in Election Sermon at Broadway Congregational Church—The Helm of the Ship of State Ought to be in Strong Wise Hands—Says Platforms are Temporary Conveniences Created for the Accommodation of Stump Speakers.

Has any election in the last twenty years invited us so unhesitatingly to leap into the dark? asked Rev. Edward S. Worcester at the 5 o'clock service at the Broadway Congregational church on Sunday. At this service Rev. Mr. Worcester preached an election sermon which was especially appropriate inasmuch as the presidential election comes on Tuesday. "Whether we meet it in an ordinary way or not, the present is no ordinary situation," said Rev. Mr. Worcester, continuing he said:

All agree that importance events are in the making. No one knows just what they are, and so of course no one can tell exactly what he will do about them. But few, alas! are suggesting principles that we might seek to follow; we wait for events to fall upon us instead of making ready to meet and shape events. We seem to be playthings of history, and not its fashioners.

Men Feel Tired, Too.

While much is said about tired women it must be remembered that men also pay the penalty of overwork. When the kidneys are weak, inactive or sluggish, when one feels tired out and miserable, lacks energy and ambition, Foley's Kidney Pills are tonic and strengthening. "Wm. H. Clark, Springfield, Ohio, writes: 'I found no relief from kidney trouble until I discovered Foley's Kidney Pills. Now I am in A-1 shape.' They act quickly and surely." Lee & Osgood Co.

Has any election in the last twenty years invited us so unhesitatingly to leap into the dark? We can see that there is no very smooth sailing ahead, and know therefore that the helm of the ship of state ought to be in strong wise hands. Various hands are offered as possessing strength and wisdom, among which we might choose in ordinary times without special anxiety. But the times are not ordinary. They are thick with portent and big with promise. We feel it, and we feel concerned to know not only our steersman's ability at the tiller but the course he intends to steer, the objective he has in view. It is disquieting that the chief ambition of president and congress and most of the aspirants to their places seems to be to run before the wind and ship as little water as possible. With the uncertainty of the wind so marked, this hardly makes a satisfactory programme. Where shall we bring up if we follow it?

Have Forfeited Claim to Leadership.

Lacking an objective, we have already forfeited any claim we might have had to leadership. From day to day that Belgium was invaded in disregard not only of specific agreements but of a general convention, signed by us also, whose first article ran, "The territory of neutrals is inviolable." To the day when ships of our navy stood by to watch a Dutch vessel bound from neutral port to neutral port with an innocent cargo sent to the bottom with no attempt at salvage save

of the bare lives whose rescue was turned over to ourselves, what impositions and tragedies at the expense of others have we not witnessed in silence? A succession of shafts launched against ourselves has moved us indeed to intermittent protest, but without clear result. All this some of us behold with deepening indignation and an ever increasing sense of helplessness; for it is much easier to find fault with a condition than to alter it.

Lacking an objective, the choice between parties and persons bewilders us—us for platforms, we have long since learned to regard them as temporary conveniences created for the accommodation of stump speakers! We should like some assurance that the candidate who looks fittest now for this or that office will not presently commit some folly like the McLenore resolution. But in the present poverty of standards enunciated and ends desired that assurance is not found.

The Great Task That Rewards.

There remains one great task, therefore, after the duty of Tuesday has been performed to the best of our ability—over the people, the ultimate sovereigns of America, must prepare to do some leading and formulate some principles on our own account. We must try to make clear to ourselves the objective best to seek; then we can insist on the steersman's taking us there.

Our aims will be not so much novel as newly apprehended. We shall try to conceive patriotism in the spirit of that saying, "A country to be worth dying for must be worth living for." We shall seek to define the loyalty of a democratic state, not so much in terms of every man's duty to shoulder a rifle as in terms of every man's readiness to shoulder responsibility. We shall conceive a free nation's place in the world as one of usefulness, and not that of the hog in the trough. We shall take our Declaration of Independence out of its glass case, and test our own dealings, domestic and foreign, by the assertion that all men alike are entitled to life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And in so doing we shall both exalt our own fine traditions and make friendships rather than enemies abroad.

Something More Than Spectators.

I think, too, we should be glad to be something more than spectators of

the present agony of the world. As individuals we always are more; we are trying to blind up a few, at least, of the wounds and relieve a few of the horrors, to wit, I mean as a government, the chief free government not actually involved. If it is too late to prevent the unwarranted license and massacre that in Armenia and elsewhere within war's circle have stained certain pages of the world will one day ask in vain to forget, is there not yet an opportunity to hand the neutrals together in defense of the few rights that remain to them outside?

How inadequate are our endeavors to make a few inches of ancient precedent cover yards of need of a kind unthought of when the precedent was established! We undertake to regulate the visits of submarines, it may be, by rules conceived in the days of sailing vessels. We deal with blockades, and contraband, and visit and search, and who knows what more, in the language of fifty years ago. The nations at war are doing the unprecedented at every turn; they would die if they did not. Is it not time that some one struck out a few new precedents for those at peace, and whose concern is it if not ours? Can there be no beginnings of the international law of the twentieth century, until Holland or Norway or Argentina blazes the way? We might at least invite to conferences and then stand with them to save something from the wreck.

Part of World's Industry and Commerce.

In the same manner and spirit let us face the duties that will be ours, and not ours alone, when the war is ended. It is not a day too soon to say that the unparalleled trade war which some men threaten must not be allowed to break out. We are busy saying how unscrupulous it will be, how productive of distress, how confusing to the whole world's industry for years to come, and that we must minimize its impact on ourselves. We know very well that we are part of the industry and commerce of the world, and cannot be isolated. Why not begin now to make common cause with the frightened elsewhere, till the whole world is ready to say with Lord Bryce, "This trade war must not be?" I do not mean that we must forge the competitions of international commerce, and give our business to any merchant or manufacturer who

happens to live abroad. I mean that we must set our faces against all cut-throat methods, and through every honorable avenue of co-operation urge others to do the like. If the world is to have the peace and prosperity it so sorely needs, there must be no more talk among nations than among combinations of forcing the other fellow to the wall by all means, fair and foul. That now lies war again, and further impoverishment and suffering; whereas if even a few leading nations will make common cause to bring to the people the sustenance which the Creator provided and ensure to every man his place and work in a common development, we shall not find the peace so hard to keep and the cost of living so constant in its terrors.

We Can Help in World Peace.

Nor is it too early to take thought for another end which we are not likely to reach before we think of it. The unlimited rivalry of armaments will be abolished some time. Why not consider it as a part of our national duty, even while we make ourselves safe against present contingencies, to look to the future and either lead the way or be as prompt as any to follow? This is an end to be reached by common agreement; I am not one of those who believe that if one great nation throws away its arms all the rest will hasten to do likewise. We shall have to act together to reduce the burden, and we shall have to have some guarantee against disaster and repentance. It is not enough to disarm unless there is substituted for armament some more effective means of preserving security and order. Such means exist, if men are men, not gods. They can be found. The United States can help to find them. And if they are not found, imagination faints at the mad scramble which will follow the so-called declaration of peace.

Finally, let us set ourselves, as a standard for popular thought, for whatever administration is to hold the reins of government a treatment of international relations at the American end as fair as we should demand for domestic relations, and strong. When justice speaks let us not discriminate between those who cannot enforce their claims against us and those who can. When justice speaks let us take as scrupulous care for another's rights as for our own. Call it Golden Rule diplomacy, or the reorg-

nization that nobleness obliges, it is the only attitude for an honorable people. Ours is too great a nation, too highly favored, and we trust, too Christian, to be tricky and grasping and mean. We cannot afford to harbor honor for advantage, and a good conscience is worth more than superficial gain.

Be Right By Preference.

Let us be right because we prefer to be right, not merely when circumstances compel it. By the reversal of our attitude regarding Panama Canal tolls we did more than save money to the nation's treasury; we rescued a disappearing reputation for good faith. If we could set things right somehow with Colombia, a would not indeed expunge a damning item from the record, but it would evidence the possession of a better mind. We shall need more than ever in the coming years a clear conscience, open eyes and steady hands. Only so can we do our task and stand erect before the world and God.

Politics and religion are not so far apart after all. It is in an article on politics in a secular periodical that I find the words, "If the world is to be saved, men must learn to be noble without being cruel, to be filled with faith and yet open to truth, to be inspired by great purposes without hating those who try to thwart them." I say Amen to that, and ask of whom man can better learn it than of the Lord Jesus Christ. I find men confessing against that the people perish with hunger, and I ask who has had a broader vision and done more to open blind eyes than the Man of Nazareth. Out of the nightmare of the present men cry for deliverance [paraphrasing]—either one state must conquer all others, exaggerating unbecomingly the unwillingness of civil administration and endangering all liberty of difference, or all states, to safeguard their essential freedom, must consent in equal matters to federate. The idealist proclaims that liberty under law and security through the practice of righteousness is yet to be won for our children. The realist, on the other hand, in place of the consuming fear that a larger or more ruthless nation than ours will set upon us for our holding the sword, is lived in the shadow of that fear; it is time we made common cause to end

it. And still the idealist of all idealists, the seer of seers, the king of kings, and the statesman of statesmen; in the Galilean Jesus, with His message of men's redemption, His counsel of brotherhood, and His gospel of the kingdom of God, in His name we bow before the Lord of the nations in entirety and intercession, and in His might go forth to meet our tasks.

CHRISTOPHER C. THURBER

DESCRIBES VIRGINIA WORK.

Norwich Man Superintendent of Friendless Boys—Rev. Richard R. Graham Speaks on St. Louis Convention.

At the services in Christ church Sunday morning the rector, Rev. Richard R. Graham, spoke briefly, presenting Christopher C. Thurber, a Norwich young man, who described his work among the mountain whites.

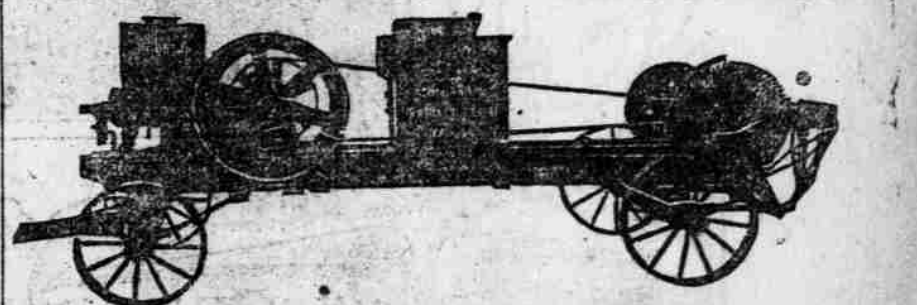
Mr. Thurber is superintendent of the school for friendless and homeless boys at Covington, Va., not far from White Sulphur Springs. At present he has about 80 boys under his charge, and

of this number 25 are crippled. Were it not for this home, the boys would have no refuge except such places as the poor farm.

Mr. Thurber had a very interesting story to tell of his experiences and work. In the evening he spoke at St. James' Episcopal church, New London. His work in Covington is always liberally aided by Christ church, Norwich.

WHEN YOU WANT to put your business before the public, there is no medium better than through the advertising columns of The Bulletin.

FOOS JUNIOR WOOD-SAWING OUTFITS



Make money sawing wood this winter. Your time and a FOOS JUNIOR WOOD-SAWING OUTFIT would bring you a big profit. These outfits, which are very moderate in cost, are furnished in 4, 6 and 8 horse-power sizes, and will saw from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 cords of wood per hour. The engine can also be used for pumping water, grinding grain, shelling corn, etc.

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